

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

NUMBER 155.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
AT HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, JEROME BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

HATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines less matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitutes a square.

1 square 1 day. \$1.00
do 3 " 1 week. 2.00
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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

NUMBER 155.

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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
MULF, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOY, THOMAS BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

Begins 1st day, \$1.00

do 1 week, 2.00

do 2 " 3.00

do 3 " 4.00

do 2 months, 5.00

do 3 " 6.00

do 6 " 8.00

do 12 " 12.00

25 per cent advance on 1 square.

do 50 per cent advance on 2 squares.

do 100 " \$12.00

do 1 year, 12.00

do 3 months, 8.00

do 6 " 14.00

do 1 year, 20.00

do 3 months, 12.00

do 6 " 18.00

do 1 year, 24.00

do 3 months, 16.00

do 6 " 20.00

do 1 year, 28.00

do 3 months, 18.00

do 6 " 24.00

do 1 year, 32.00

Cards in the "Minuteman," \$1.50 per year each
for 3 lines, \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Specimens, (labeled and put inside), having
preceded ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance
on ordinary rates.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies,
etc., will be printed gratis.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vertisement bills Collected quarterly.

This will not be varied from.

advertising bills Collected quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NOAH NEWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's Block, Main side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store, Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON.

Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. apdawf

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. [jaldawf] J. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. apdawf

WILLARD HERRELL.

Attorney at Law and United States Commissioner, Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.

T. M. ATHERTON.

Attorney at Law, Collector Agent, etc.

Abstractor of Title furnished on short notice. Address, West Mitchell, Iowa. jaldawf

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight depot. jaldawf

SANDFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

E. H. WILCOX.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Myers' Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. apdawf

E. DREDGE & PEASE.

Call and see if these things are not at

WHEELOCK'S.

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS. apdawf

THE OLD SHOP
UNDER

A New Administration.

THE firm of Hamblin & Thomas having been dis-
solved, the subscriber will continue this business
under the name of the old firm, and will endeavor to
keep it up.

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the
Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. It is now receiving a very large and
superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the
finest quality of

Childrens' and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present
proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the
reputation established by the late firm to the
public.

FULLY MAINTAIN,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all
times an article that is peculiarly well made, quality
of stock and neatness of fit will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal custom bestowed
upon the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and the
public generally to give him call.

E. THOMAS. apdawf

Another Large Arrival

of Crockery & Glassware!

AT WHEELOCK'S.

JULY received, the best stock of White Granite and
all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town.
From wishing lots of out or two hundred dollars, to
those given to the Rock River to Chicago or
Milwaukee, and house-keepers and hotel-keepers
who wish full sets or parts of sets should

GO to WHEELOCK'S.

Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!

The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the west, Plate
Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, &c.

JANESVILLE, June 6th. jaldawf

SIDE LACE HEEL.

only 62 cents.

LADIES' KID CONG HEEL,

from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

£1. Kid, Glare, Cr. Buff and Cloth

BOOTEES.

at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

SLIPPERS.

at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Childrens' Wear,

great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying directly of such
heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for
less money

than any other concern dare do. I am not gadding,
but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in stock
a good stock of

Custom Made Work,

and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

with dispatch and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, I
am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the
same. I would solicit a call from all about purchasing,
feeling no doubt you can save them a Milwaukee,
Milwaukee or Rochester price.

Opposite McKey & Bros., Main and Milwaukee
street, Janesville.

If You Want

NEW STYLES OF FALL CARPETS

McKEY & BRO., are this day in receipt of a splendid
assortment of Fall Carpets, Rugs, &c.

Janesville, July 14th, 1862. jaldawf

A Great Want Supplied.

McKEY & BRO. are this day in receipt of a splendid
assortment of Fall Carpets, Rugs, &c.

Janesville, July 14th, 1862. jaldawf

NEW GOODS!

—
WHEELOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,
the best in the New York markets, and latest styles.
Full stock of

STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, G. O. WARE, ENAMELED WARE,
PAINTED WARE, YELLOW and ROUGING WARE, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,
Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large
assortment of

GLASSWARE,

Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps
will be sold very Low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,
something new. Also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS,
good choice,

LAMP CHIMNEIES, SHADES, &c.,
fine assortment of

LOOKING GLASSMEN,

TRA TRAYS, CASTORS AND CRESTS, TABLE
CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES,
NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND
SPOONS, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of importers and
Manufacturers only, and will

THE FIRST SELECTION
of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer the
Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plaid and striped Mozambique, Broche Mo-
haire, Stiped, Boucle, Damask, Crepe, Polka Points,
Olive Green, Printed, Royal Blue, &c., &c.

Check, Silk Warp, ditto, Gingham, New
Styles of Challi Delaines, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:

English Thread, Laces, Black
Broderie Laces, Muslin Edgings and
Inatings, Ladies Linen, Extra
Princess, French, &c., &c. Also plain and
decorative, and direct from the manufacturer, to
go with an entire assortment of Ladies' Hand-
kerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c. Also plain and
decorative.

SWISS

Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliants, &c.,
New Styles of

SPRING CLOAKS,
Boots and Shoes,
and

CROCKERY!

It is unnecessary to enumerate our extensive stock,
we will be sold at

AN EXAMINATION
of our assortment of goods, and are quite certain they
will be found at least equal to, if not ever before offered
to the Janesville community. RIORDAN & LEECH.

DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths
AND

CROCKERY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS,
Plain and figured. Beautiful double-faced

Figured Silks,
all colors and qualities.

POUDRE SOIE,
all colors.

BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES,
Check Mohairs, Challies, Lawns
and everything else in the

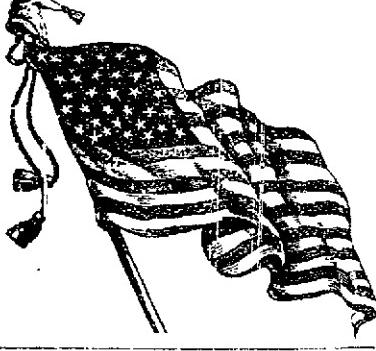
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 13, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR,

WM. A. LAWRENCE.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal electors of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administrations in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, traitors punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to unite with the Republicans in selecting delegates to this convention.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

B. F. HOPKINS, W. M. GRISWOLD,
LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. GILLES,
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGESS.

Dated August 6, 1862.

Nomination of Senator.

Wm. A. Lawrence, of this city, was this afternoon nominated for Senator, receiving on the first formal ballot 45 out of 67 votes cast.

The nomination is an excellent one, and will be ratified by the voters of the county. R. H. Mills, of Beloit, and Willard Merrill, of this city, were appointed delegates to the congressional convention.

The News.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that Lee and Jackson have crossed the Potomac near Martinsburg, and that the whole rebel army is retreating in the same direction. This is not believed at Harrisburg, but it is probably true. Our army has not been heard from, but at the latest accounts had not reached Frederick. McClellan is probably taking observations from Sugar Loaf Mountain.

A dispatch, this afternoon, via Philadelphia, represents that a battle is likely to take place very soon, near Nashville, between Buell and Bragg. There has been a large concentration of federal forces there, within a few days.

Gen. Pope, while at Chicago yesterday, stated that he entertained the highest opinion of Gen. Sigel, and that he had made special mention of him in his official report. The document purporting to be his report, which has been published, is garbled and imperfect, and he did not authorize its publication.

The rebels retreated from before Cincinnati Thursday night, and in the morning one could be found within twelve miles of the city, the scouts finding them in rapid retreat. Gen. Bragg has crossed the Cumberland, with Buell after him. He and Kirby Smith will endeavor to form a junction and whip Buell before our reinforcements reach him.

The rebel forces have been entirely withdrawn from Centreville. Bolivar, Tenn., is to be evacuated, and the troops moved northward to Jackson.

Col. Lowe, commanding at Clarksville, Tenn., has suddenly left the place.

Palmyra, Mo., has been captured by three hundred rebels.

A very strong federal force is concentrating at Springfield, Mo.

The Iowa legislature has passed a bill to authorize the soldiers to vote, a general militia law, and a bill for the appointment of allotment commissioners.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Assembly, Thursday, the Speaker filled vacancies in the old committee and appointed the following special committees on the Governor's Message:

On Drafting, &c.—Messrs. Platto, Bowman, Chandler, Boyd, Field, H. S. Thomas and Stenn.

Soldier's voting.—Messrs. Vivian, Dutcher, McLean, Moore, W. E. Hanson, Bannister and Tripp.

Volunteer Aid Fund.—Messrs. Beardsley, Ellis, Boyce, Butler, Taylor, Griffin and Scheltz.

Nothing of interest in the Senate.

Yesterday, there was nothing of interest in either house. A number of local bills were introduced and referred.

Gen. Pope and his staff passed through this city to day on his way to St. Paul. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see him.

Gen. Pope made a brief response to a call upon him.

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M. H. Carpenter's Review of Mr. Ryan's Address.

It would be carrying the joke too far, and doing injustice to a large portion of our people, to represent this address as embodying the views of the temperance of Wisconsin. George B. Smith, Esq., one of the oldest and most eloquent democratic orators in the state, and A. R. R. Butler, Esq., who is too well known as a democrat to need any commendation, opposed it with all their power; and Jonathan E. Arnold, a patriot, a democrat, an orator and a gentleman, put forth one of the happiest efforts representing against the bitterness of its partisan spirit at a time when the government stood in need of the united voices and exertions of the whole people.

This convention never had its like before and probably never will have again. As one of the delegates said to the rest, not one in twenty believed in the address. But they were angry at the administration, angry that McClellan had been superseded; angry that he did not accomplish some great thing before he was superseded; angry at everybody and angry at everything; they could not express their feelings at home and the world would not hear or heed them if they did; and they resolved to come here and have one long, loud, saucy talk and then be silent for evermore. In this unamiable state they wanted a physician who could "minister to a mind diseased"; they knew Mr. Ryan had the ability to do it; they thought he was in the mood to do it. Accordingly before the convention was organized, Mr. Eldredge, of Fond du Lac, moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions with E. G. Ryan for chairman. This was rather a lame handed compliment to the presiding officer, who is ordinarily supposed to have sufficient intelligence to appoint committees; but the boys were not going to fudge their treat; they wanted a "saucy talk" and they fixed it in advance, so that no blunder could interfere with their designs. After the permanent organization, Mr. Eldredge renewed his motion for his appointment as a committee of five on Resolutions, with Mr. Ryan for chairman. This was carried, and Mr. Ryan presented his resolution, filling five columns in fine type in the News. Mr. Ryan called it an address; but no committee had been raised to draft an address, and the production in question should be called "Mr. Ryan's resolution to kill the democratic party." Some have suggested that there was on his part a suppressed, disguised patriotism in writing this address; that he really deprecated the existence of parties in this perilous hour, and therefore determined to destroy the only party in which he was entitled to raise his voice, or exercise his septic powers. There are some features of the address that render this theory plausible; but upon the whole it is not certain that this is its true explanation.

Mr. Douglas said: "Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people." How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the midst of men of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no discriminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other as to who has been the cause of these troubles." And again: "Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like this."

Mr. Ryan after indulging plentifully in censures, and discussions as to "who has been the cause of these troubles," proceeds thus: "We call upon our brethren throughout the state to organize the party for the coming election of members of congress, and of the state legislature. We call upon them to nominate as candidates tried and true democrats, on strictly party principles, inviting the support of all persons, but acting in affiliation with no other party or faction like this."

These quotations are sufficient to show that if Douglas was a patriot, this address is most unpatriotic and pernicious. No two addresses were ever more diametrically opposite. Their authors had essentially different views and purposes; and it may be left without further remarks to the people to determine which was the patriot, which loved his country, which was the best exponent of democratic duty, and which address is the safer guide out of the horrors of these "disjointed times."

Thus far we have spoken of this address as expressive of the peculiar views of its author. But there is one position not argued but assumed as a premise, the invention of which cannot be charged upon Mr. Ryan. It is this: "The constitution of the United States and the constitution of the several states, provide alike for all the exigencies of peace at home and abroad, of foreign war and domestic insurrection."

The traitor Breckinridge, shortly before joining the rebel army, maintained in the senate and in public speeches, substantially the same doctrine, as did the disloyal shown in congress for the constitution. This sounds better in a traitor's letter than in the address of a northern democratic convention in a free and christian country in the last half of the nineteenth century. Did Mr. Eldredge, of Fond du Lac, and John W. Carey, Esq., of this city, both of whom voted for this address, believe in this part of it; or did they willingly vote an address they did not believe in? If this complete justification of slavery per se is an article of democratic faith, who originated it? Who has ever before advocated it? In what convention has it ever found favor, or in what democratic platform has it ever been a plank?

But a far more objectionable, because more dangerous part of the address, is its manifest apology for the rebellion; and its labored efforts to throw the blame of it upon the north. Paragraph is piled upon paragraph to show that the abolitionists are really answerable for this war; and the occasional express repudiation of the necessary inference from all its statements, cannot redeem it with any intelligent reader.

A skillful lawyer, wishing to apologize for a murderer, would say, "Now, gentleman of the jury, I do not justify my client, but you should consider the character of the offence. My client was an honest, peaceable man, pursuing his own calling, on his own premises; the deceased came there; came with insulting language and menacing gestures; my client declined any discussion with him, and requested him to go away; but the deceased became more rude and insolent, keeping upon my unfortunate client every kind of offensive epithet, until finally overpowered with the anger the deceased had inspired, he struck a fatal blow, a blow the law cannot justify, etc." Now read this long address and see if it is not in this spirit and of this character throughout.

The trick of oratory, to pretend one thing while really accomplishing another, and exactly the reverse, is not new with Mr. Ryan. Anthony practiced the same art in his consummate oration to the Roman citizens after the death of Cesar, in which every school boy knows how he protested that Brutus was an "honorable man," and at the same time convinced the people that he was the vilest of mafactors. Had Anthony said Brutus was a murderer, the people would not have listened to him. Mr. Ryan would not have been listened to, had he said the words the rebellion was justifiable. But both could, and both have, disingenuously, but perceptibly, labored to carry their hearers to a conclusion directly opposite to the point proposed. It is pretended that the object of the address is to incite the party to sustain the government; and how does it accomplish this? By laboring, laboring, laboring to show that if the north is not absolutely in the wrong, yet the south have been annoyed and worried until their nature could endure no more.

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and this address labors to show that our quarrel is unjust; that the south have taken up arms in consequence of the triumph of a sectional party in the election of Mr. Lincoln. What more has Jeff Davis ever claimed or said?

The differences between the north and south have swollen beyond the reach of argument; a terrible exertion of physical strength must settle the question. If the south were crushed out, then it would be proper to discuss what should be her treatment. But at this time, when rebel artillery is belching on the capital, the direct and only effect of such an address is to make one people doubt the justice of their cause, and thus enfeeble and unnerve the arm of the government. It is a matter of unforgiven astonishment and regret that any man could be found willing to attack a time to perform this task; and it is not less astonishing that any man who has invited and urged his neighbors and friends to volunteer to fight in this war on the part of the north, should, after they had moved to the battle-field, give his voice for a formal address to be pronounced ex cathedra—tending to show that these volunteers are engaged in a war, which, to say the least of it, had been brought on by the aggressions of the north upon the south.

There are many things in the address that will make democrats wonder. But the principal thing that is so apparently apathetic is to strike the eye and offend the ear.

But to return, if there is any meaning in this part of the address, it means that the provisions of the constitution apply to the last counsels of Douglas to the American people. And when a member of the convention moved to insert in the address a part of one of Mr. Douglas' great appeals to patriotism above party, the incongruity was felt to be so striking, that the mover was begged to withdraw the amendment, and save the convention, that it was agreed to postpone the debate until the next day. After they had moved to the battle-field, give his voice for a formal address to be pronounced ex cathedra—tending to show that these volunteers are engaged in a war, which, to say the least of it, had been brought on by the aggressions of the north upon the south.

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